

On Saturday, Jan. 30th, a dozen excited soldiers, smarting under the insults of the Eagle, and aggravated by a few unfortunate and trifling occurrences, entered the Eagle office, turned over upon the floor two or three stands of old type, destroyed a mongrel flag, and threw out of the south window, upon the street, a box containing a quantity of old notes and an accumulation of political clippings, after the fashion of Olds' "jug of returns," by the editor of the Eagle denominated "political documents."

On the same day, a special meeting of the "council" was called by Jacob Hite, President, for the special and exclusive purpose of hearing Roland's complaint, and receiving, allowing, and paying his "bill for damage."

At the appointed hour the Council convened, and true to his instincts, armed with his usual quantity of insolence—doubly armed by his knowledge of the political character of the Council—Roland appeared and presented his bill against the City for damage generally, \$400 00. On motion the claim was referred to the Finance Committee. On Tuesday evening Feb. 2d, the Finance Committee, Chas. Dresbach, Chairman, reported back Roland's bill, without recommending its payment, submitting the whole question to the council for determination. An effort was here made by Mr. Hunter, (member from 2d ward,) to refer the whole matter back to the Committee for testimony, but the impatient zeal of the butternuts would not allow it. Roland had been damaged, the cause insulted, the claim was before them, *offices were to be filled*, the time near at hand. To prove lagged now, might result fatally to the prosperity of the members; unless they manifest indecent haste, their fidelity to the party would be doubted, besides, citizens were already discussing the propriety of testing the legality of the claim by enjoining its payment. This would never do. Roland had sustained some loss; he must be paid. If the City did not pay, who would? They did not want testimony; the less of that the better. It would make a bad record. Investigation might show parts of the claim improper, the whole exorbitant and illegal, and then to allow the claim would be infamous; to disallow it (which they dare not do,) would provoke the wrath of their lord and master, C. Roland, Esq., and ruin their political prospects forever. These were the reasons that prompted action. Those offered to the council were—"polity," "good-fellowship," &c. &c., the groundless pretext of men determined to do wrong.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 3d, the claim was proposed, and \$302 ordered to be paid, the butternuts voting for, and the Union members (Dresbach and Hunter,) voting and protesting against it.

With reference to this whole matter a few things may be pronounced with determination. Cities of the second class are not liable, under the laws of the State, for damages done to property by mobs. No man at all conversant with the law would venture an opinion to the contrary, and no Court would countenance such a claim for a moment. This the members of the Council knew, and not one of them who voted for the payment of the claim, pretended to justify himself upon legal grounds, and yet with this knowledge, and with the rash to "discharge their duties as members of the City Council according to law" fresh and burning upon their lips, in utter disregard of their oaths and the law, they voted the payment of the claim. What comment is required to brand these men as unworthy of the trust reposed in them by the citizens of Lancaster—as the servile tools of a political faction, ready and willing, upon all occasions, and at any price, to do its bidding? Not pretending that the city was legally liable, they nevertheless put their hands into the pockets of the tax-payers, and robbed them of \$302; that a partizan and favorite might be remunerated for his loss.—Nay, more than this—fearing lest the citizens should defend themselves against this wrong by calling to their protection a court of law, these same men—the guardians of the city—under their oaths, with most indecent haste, passed the claim, and illegally diverted for its payment, funds already specially appropriated for other purposes.

Waiting the question of legal liability, we invite public attention to the character of this claim, independent of these considerations. As finally presented by Roland it was as follows:

For damage done in the destroying room..... \$100
For notes destroyed..... 200
Public documents destroyed 100

Total..... \$400

In all this county there is not a just of the peace who has not more regard for his judicial opinion than to hold this a proper claim. Legal damage is not speculative or hypothetical but actual and substantial and its allowance depends upon clear proof of actual loss, such proof as was not and could not have been produced upon the 2nd and 3d items of the bill. The "public documents" specified in the bill were admitted by Roland and known by the Council to be nothing but "clippings" from exchange papers of political speeches, platforms and resolutions, every one of which had been published time and time again in the Eagle and which might have been reproduced from his own files with an hour's labor, and there never was a time in the last ten years when they could not be had with additions in any Locofoco political manual for \$2 50.

The second item of the bill is worse than the third, and its allowance was a bold and unmitigated robbery of the people. Notes of hand are the more evidence of indebtedness, and their loss or destruction is no bar to collection. Roland could have gone to the parties whose notes were destroyed, and had them renewed, and upon refusal, proceeded against them, and compelled collection by process of law. Nor can the council shield itself behind the shallow and miserable pretext that "Roland had no record of his notes." This would not change the character of the claim, even if it were true; and of its utter falsity every printer stands advised. These notes were given for subscription, and Roland's subscription book will show not only the amount due, but if his books are at all correct, whether paid in cash or by note.

Furthermore, the presentation of this item by Roland is either a direct attempt to swindle the city out of two hundred dollars, or an insulting imputation upon the honesty of his debtors. If these men are honest and responsible, they will promptly come forward and renew their obligations or pay the money. If not, then the claims are worthless and no damage was sustained. The effect of this action was simply to compel the City of Lancaster to pay \$200 subscription to the Eagle—if the claims were worthless, putting \$200 in Roland's pocket—if good leaving him good claims against his subscribers in that amount, besides the \$200 paid by the city.

The New Church Movement.
The New Church movement, in which Doctor Eason B. Olds and a few equally bigoted partisans embarked, has proved a failure. The State Convention called at Columbus, to give impetus to the enterprise, appears to have been so inconsiderably attended that the local papers were not aware of its sitting till it had transacted its business and adjourned. Indeed, it is not clearly ascertained that there was any convention. It is only known that a call was issued, the day fixed, and the place of session selected. The self-appointed delegates either came to the conclusion that the condition of the churches is not so bad as represented; or they manifested a moral apathy in the highest degree reprehensible. The failure of the movement is probably attributable to the latter cause. There is not one of the projectors of this enterprise, so far as they are known to the public, who is eminent for spiritual attainments other than those derived from the bottle. The bulbous nose of the windy Lancastrian, would never be mistaken for a church directory, and it is very doubtful whether his affinitive brethren give personal evidence of greater progress toward the perfection of the saints.

For mere pot-house politicians, to undertake the establishment of a church for their own benefit, because the already established churches are middle too much with politics, is no patent absurdity that sensible men, no matter what their political associations and opinions, are not likely to commit themselves to it. If the churches were pro-slavery, and made the Democratic party the sheet anchor of their hopes here and hereafter, Doctor Olds and his brethren would be the last men in the community to declaim against politics in the pulpit. Their tenderness toward Bishop Hopkins, who has mixed in politics as much as any other clerical personage in the country, shows where the shoe pinches. What they want is a pulpit from which to hurl ecclesiastical thunder at the heads of the Abolitionists, and it is for the purpose of manufacturing a political religion that will run parallel to their secular opinions that these worthless have set about the organization of a reformed church; a work in which they have made even poorer progress than in attempting to make a Governor of what Senator SHERMAN styled a "convicted traitor."—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Who GETS THE PAY FOR IT.—The Eagle says: "This flag was presented by the Greenfield Democracy to the Democracy of the county." As the flag did not belong to the Eagle office will the editor please inform the taxpayers of this city whether the flag was included in his bill of \$400, or will the Democracy of the county present to our city council an additional claim for the flag. If so, we would suggest that \$150 would be a fair price for the flag, if its value be estimated on the basis upon which the Eagle sues up its own losses.

How Promotions are to be Made in Ohio Regiments Hereafter.
The system of promotions in Ohio regiments, upon the recommendation of personal friends, without regard to seniority, has been abandoned by the present Executive. He found that it created bad feeling in the regiments, leading to remonstrance and continued bickering, and that it threatened demoralization. Governor Brogh has adopted, as will be seen by the following order of Adjutant General Cowen, the strict military rule, making exceptions only in case of *intemperance*, leaving any question of incompetency to be settled by a military court after the appointment. If an officer is declared to be incompetent, he is dismissed, and the service is rid of an inefficient officer. This will increase the discipline of the army, and afford no excuse for complaint.

GEN'L HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Feb. 6, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.
Hereafter, all vacancies in established regiments, battalions or independent companies, will be filled by promotion according to seniority in the regiment, battalion or independent company, except in cases of *intemperance*.

Existing orders from the War Department afford the necessary facilities for ridding the service of incompetent or inefficient officers, by ordering them before an Examining Board, which will relieve the Governor from the disagreeable necessity of deciding the merits of an officer on the mere opinion of the regimental or other commander.

Section 10 of an Act of Congress, approved July 22d, 1861, (General Orders, No. 49, Series of 1861) provides as follows:
"That the General commanding a separate department or detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within his department or the army, who may be reported to the board or commission, and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided, always*, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission, whose rank or promotion will in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members, at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer examined."

No officer shall be deprived of his right to promotion on the mere expression of his commanding officer, that he is not competent to discharge the duties of the position to which his seniority entitles him.

In the case of promotions of sergeants the same rule will govern, and for this reason, commanding officers of regiments and other organizations will give careful attention to the appointment of non-commissioned officers, that none but competent, proper and efficient men shall be brought into the line of promotion.

Officers who seek to be detailed on duty which detaches them from their commands, will be considered out of the line of promotion during their absence on such detached service. Notice of such detail must be furnished this Department, and also notice of the time they are returned to their commands.

Commanding officers must promptly deliver all commissions to the parties for whom they are intended.

By order, B. R. COWEN, Adj. Gen. of Ohio.
From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There is a rumor that Gen. W. J. Smith is to command the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Butler confidently believes that an exchange of prisoners will yet be consummated.

Commissioner Ould returned to Richmond from City Point, fully convinced that our Government intends to sustain Gen. Butler. Mr. Ould is in favor of the exchange.

There are nearly \$21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

An Earnest and Eloquent Appeal To the People.

HOW SHALL OHIO'S QUOTA BE FILLED UP?

EXECUTIVE DEPT. OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, Feb. 6, 1864.

To the people of Ohio:
The President of the United States has issued a call for two hundred thousand men, to be added to the armies of the country for the suppression of the rebellion. This is in addition to the call of three hundred thousand troops. This last increase is not only one of necessity, but of sound policy.

When the call of three hundred thousand was made, it was intended to be an addition of that number to our existing army. When the re-enlisted veterans came to be credited on the quotas under that call, it became evident that the increase of the army would not equal the requirements of the service. The last call of two hundred thousand is merely accomplishing the original design of adding three hundred thousand men to the army, independent of the veterans.

The principle of massing an army sufficient to operate with celerity and energy, is justified not only by economy, but humanity. With the force now proposed, the operations of the current year should crush this rebellion and bring us peace.

The quota of Ohio under the former call was a fraction over thirty thousand. The quota under this call is about twenty thousand. Military committees need not wait for distribution of quotas among counties, towns, cities, and wards. Two-thirds of the quotas under the call for three hundred thousand will give the quotas to these respective localities of the additional call now made.

On the 1st of February the number of men due the United States from Ohio, under previous calls, was about twenty thousand. This did not include the re-enlisted veterans, which, it is estimated, will reach about fifteen thousand—leaving us indebted on former calls, about five thousand men.—Adding the quota under the last call, the number due from Ohio, on the 1st instant, was not far from twenty-five thousand men. The work of recruiting is now going on with vigor and gratifying success.

Citizens of Ohio: Shall we hesitate in complying with the requisition laid upon us? Shall we falter in the good work as the end draws near? Shall we be laggard under the call to mass an army sufficient in a single season, to strike the death-blow to this rebellion? The loyalty of Ohio was appealed to last fall at the ballot-box, and her people returned a noble response. The patriotism of the State is appealed to now—the answer must not be hesitating or uncertain.

Present bounties will expire on the 1st of March. Do not procrastinate with the hope of extension or renewal. The draft is ordered for the tenth of March. Labor to avoid it, rather than calculate upon its postponement. With present advantages we ought to fill our quota before that time. Befall what may in other States, let us save Ohio from the operations of the pending draft.

With the exception of the thirty companies ordered to-day, it is not probable that any further new organizations will be made. The re-enlistment of veterans is one of the brightest and best features of this war. The thinned ranks of these veteran regiments should be filled up. These men have done deeds that will live in history. They carry scarred and battle-worn flags that men may well esteem an honor to rally under. They are offered by men whom recruits to their ranks may safely follow. The new soldier is better and more honorably situated among the veterans than in new commands. And in addition to all these, is the fact that the service of the country is promoted by such a combination.

Military committees in the several counties are respectfully urged to continue their services, and infuse energy and vigor into the work of filling this quota, the last allotment of troops to Ohio. They have rendered valuable services heretofore; a continuance of exertion is earnestly requested.

From the Lower Mississippi.
CAIRO, February 5.—The steamers City of Alton and Belle Memphis have arrived from Memphis with dates to the 1st. The City of Alton brought 81 bales of cotton for St. Louis, and 70 prisoners captured below Natchez, en route for Rock Island.

The 3d Michigan cavalry, veteran volunteers, over 500 strong, came on the Bell Memphis.

The same band of guerrillas that captured the steamer Lilla Martin, previously reported, fired into the steamer Sheveport at the foot of Ours Island, killing a soldier.

The steamers Freestone and Rody, at Carson's Landing, were attacked by guerrillas about 200 strong, under Captain Forrest.

The Lilla Martin had 200 bales of cotton when captured.

Arrangements are being made at Memphis by Colonel McDonald, commanding brigade, for a thorough reorganization of the enrolled militia, and the bringing of all its available force in service.

Two hundred recruits from Michigan arrived to-day and were forwarded South.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, February 4.—The steamers Darling and Silver Moon from Memphis, passed up on route for Cincinnati to-day, with 1,747 bales of cotton. The Perry from Vicksburg, brought 204 bales for St. Louis. The rebels used artillery against the steamers, and recently fired into and engaged three of our gunboats a considerable time before they were repulsed; thirteen of them were killed.

The inauguration of the officers chosen by the State Convention of Arkansas, took place on the 22d ult., in the Senate Chamber, at Little Rock, and was a solemn and imposing affair. After prayer by the Rev. James Butler, the Governor addressed the assembly in touching and impressive manner.—On the conclusion of his address the oath of office was administered to Governor Murphy, Lieutenant Governor Bliss and Secretary of State, while the scene was most affecting, causing tears to trickle down many manly cheeks, as the solemn words that bound the new officials to loyalty to their country and fealty to the Union were uttered and responded to.

Fifteen hundred recruits arrived to-day from Springfield. A portion of them are from Wisconsin. They are en route South to fill up the old regiments. About 3,000 more are soon to follow.

Hon. A. M. Jenkins, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, died yesterday at his residence at Murphysboro, Ill.

The Memphis Argus of the 2d says: Little is doing in the cotton market, and a decline of 2c has occurred from Saturday's quotations. Experienced buyers are holding off expecting heavy receipts and a further decline in New York.

It is rumored in commercial circles, that two or three boats are expected to arrive from below with an aggregate of three thousand bales.

The steamer Belle Creole, struck a snag off Plum Point on the 2d, and sank. One passenger was lost, and nothing was saved from the boat. She was insured for ten thousand dollars.

General Sherman's Speech at Memphis.

At the complimentary dinner given to General SHERMAN, in Memphis, the General in response to a toast, said: I well remember the first morning I came among you. As I rode through your city with my staff, your stores and places of business were closed, and your streets deserted. The pestilence was not abroad. Every thing bore evidence of a conquered and subjugated people. But we had not come to destroy; we came to restore that which was lost. I found you tied down by rules and laws more rigorous than had ever been imposed by the Government. I relaxed these; I gave life to your commerce; I opened your places of amusement and sent the life-blood flowing through your veins and arteries. Perhaps I did wrong, but I think not. But whatever of good I performed, was done incidentally. What time I remained here, I was drilling and preparing my troops for new and arduous duties in the field.

I wish to make issue on the point of honor alone. But back of that there is another principle of right. I believe in the right of men to secede.—They can do so by leaving the country, but not a foot of land can they take with them. We must obey the laws. Gentlemen, I thank you.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The following is believed to be about as correct a version of the news from the Potomac army as can yet be obtained:

The portion of the army recently engaged in the demonstration on the front of the enemy on the south side of the Rappahannock, returned to their late quarters between the Rapidan and Rappahannock on Saturday night last, after having accomplished what was believed to be the design of the movement, viz: ascertaining that the enemy still remains in his usual force in the positions in front of Orange Court House that he has occupied for some time past, and from which there had been some reason to believe he had retired. In the course of the movement, Gen. Hays' division of our forces engaged the enemy in overwhelming force and in a strongly fortified position, in the vicinity of Morton's Ford.

Gen. Hays ordered the works to be carried by storm, which was found impracticable without too great loss. The condition of the roads would not admit of pushing to its legitimate result, any advantage a heavy sacrifice of men might secure. He accordingly withdrew the attacking force, with a loss of 200 or 300 men, wounded and missing. The loss on the part of the enemy is not known. We lost no pontoons, as was rumored this morning.

LATER.

Later intelligence from the front states that Gen. Merritt went as far as Orange Court House, but found only inconsiderable bodies of the enemy. Information was received to the effect that the rebels were replanking the road from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House, and cutting a new road through the wilderness. The Third Army Corps crossed at Raccoon Ford, but found the enemy drawn away by Warren's movement.

In the skirmish that followed, our losses were 250 killed and wounded, while 100 rebel prisoners were taken. Our forces recrossed the river at midnight. The reconnaissance developed the enemy in strength in the direction beyond Orange Court House, toward Gordonsville. Kilpatrick secured the country toward Fredericksburg, without finding any infantry, and but few rebel cavalry. The whole army is again on this side of the Rapidan.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says the Confederate Congress has got in a pet with the newspaper men, and will conscript all below 45 years of age, making it necessary to suspend all papers except such as are necessary to do the public printing. There are now but 35 papers in the Confederacy.

Commissioner Ould declares exchanged the prisoners heretofore held by the Union authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point before January 1st, and all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture; also those reported for duty at Enterprise, prior to November 18, '63; also, all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the 1st Tennessee artillery.

In the house to-day an amendment to the Senate enrollment was adopted as a substitute for one of the original resolutions, which forever provides that any person drafted into the military service, may before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if such person is not liable to draft. The persons furnishing them shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling further quotas.

From Chattanooga.

Dispatches of the 7th say that the railroad is open to Cleveland, Tennessee, will be open to Knoxville in five days.

Reports of mutiny and wide-spread rebellion in the rebel army are abroad. Deserters are still coming in.

The railroad depot, containing Quartermaster's stores, was burned at Chattanooga Saturday; loss \$100,000.

Gen. Logan's expedition returned to Huntsville without encountering the enemy. The rebels are at Tunnel Hill, Dalton and Rome.

1,048 deserters were registered at the Provost Marshal's office during January. One hundred and ten came in on the 2d.

FROM POTOMAC RIVER.

An surprise intended against Richmond—Our Prisoners to be Liberated by a Dash—The project Defeated by Desecration—All Going on well at Newbern.

POTOMAC RIVER, Feb. 8.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to make the following statement of facts:

On Saturday morning Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brig-Gen. Wistar, marched from Yorktown, via New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at 2 30 o'clock yesterday morning at Bottom Bridge, across Chickahomony, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, and endeavoring by surprise, to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching in sixteen and a half hours forty-seven miles. A force of infantry followed in their rear for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom Bridge, who had had for some time only a small picket there.

The surprise failed, because as the Richmond Examiner of to-day says, Yankee deserters gave information in Richmond of the intended movement. The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass; after remaining at the bridge from 2 o'clock until 12, Gen. Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise being defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On the march back to New Kent C.H., his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. The march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, more than eighty miles was made in 56 hours; our cavalry marched over one hundred miles in 50 hours.

This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in the winter.

General Palmer reports everything going on well in this district. The losses by us in the way of public property are too trifling to mention. We could not desire a more favorable result.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are but few.

News From Rebel Sources.

Captain Curtis of the 10th Massachusetts, and Captain Reed of the 10th Ohio, are to be sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, and put to hard labor, in retaliation for similar treatment of two captains captured by Burnside, and now at Johnson's Island.

Colonel Claudius Cruse, an eminent engineer, died at Richmond, January 29th. He was a native of Lyons, France. The Sentinel of the 4th, states that two Union transports and a gunboat were at West Point on the 3d, and also that 300 Federals are advancing up the Peninsula. Twenty-five rebel cavalry were captured in Gloucester county, on the previous Friday. Considerable anxiety is felt for Early's command in West Virginia.

The Confederate States tobacco agent calls upon the producers to deliver their title of tobacco between June 1st and July 15th.

Belle Boyd was at Atlanta a few days ago. She leaves shortly for Europe, where, the Sentinel says, she will receive great attention as one of the heroines of the war.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 6.—The Richmond Examiner, of to-day, contains the following: "CHARLESTON, February 6.—Eighty-eight shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy has been hauling ammunition all day to Gregg's and Cummings' Point batteries."

"There was a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to have been caused by the burning of the Yankee hospitals. A gunboat in the Adisto river is lying high and dry. It is believed she will be destroyed."

"CHARLESTON, February 7.—The enemy has ceased firing on the city, but continues working on the batteries and hauling ammunition."

"MONTE, February 6.—The enemy crossed the Big Black yesterday; his force consisted of six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries, at the railroad bridge. They attempted to cross at Messenger's but failed. The city is full of rumors and some excitement prevails, but the people are generally confident. The enemy is 30,000 strong. Ross whipped their cavalry yesterday on the Yazoo. Mississippi is threatened by the enemy. Our pickets were drawn in on Saturday night at Balton's Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond. The enemy crossed the Yazoo River Railroad near Dispatch Station. A large force is massed at Barklemasville."

RICHMOND, February 8.—Moved forward to Tallahassee yesterday afternoon, and was soon advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry and four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy's demonstration yesterday, was probably intended as a reconnaissance, preliminary to an important movement to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers, which preclude the idea of a raid.

Public Sale of Valuable Lands.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Isaac Griffith, late of Fairfield county, Ohio, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1864, at the late residence of said deceased, in Clearfork township, offer for sale by public vendue, the Home Farm of said deceased, Real and Personal Estate, containing 1,611 Acres of land, about 150 acres of which are in cultivation. The Farm has in it a good 2-story Brick Dwelling House with Brick Kitchen and Frame Bank Barn.

Also 27½ Acres, principally in timber, in section 21 of Rocking township within less than one mile of the Home Farm.

Terms of sale.—One-third the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year and balance in two years with interest on deferred payments which are to be secured by notes and mortgage on premises.

Also at the same time and place will be sold personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Bed and Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Clock, Fanning Mill, &c., &c., the terms for which will be cash for all sums not exceeding \$5, and for sums exceeding that amount credit of nine months on the purchaser giving note with approved sureties.

Adm'r. do. both on of Isaac Griffith, dec'd.
January 13, 1864.—26-27-28

MASONIC CALENDAR.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS.
LANCASTER LODGE, No. 1, Feb. 10, 1864.
2nd CHARTER, 1864.
G. STEINMAN, Recorder.
July 2, 1863—13